

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

C-	Overtices	Answers Choice
Sr	Questions	
1	In semiconductor Si or Ge a missing electron in covalent bond from an atom is a	A. Charged atom B. Hole C. lon D. All of them
2	Those solid which breaks soon after crossing the elastic limit are called	A. Amorphous B. Glassy solid C. Crystalline solid D. Brittle
3	The SI unit of stress is same as that of.	A. Momentum B. Pressure C. Force D. Length
4	When an atom is isolated, it energy levels are	A. Distinct B. Very close C. Very very close D. None of these
5	In superconductors, the resistance of a material drops to zero and no	A. Power is dissipated B. Energy is dissipated C. Current is dissipated D. None of these
6	Brittle is the property of the substance in which a material undergoes	A. Elastic deformation B. Plastic deformation C. Ultimate tensile strength limit D. None of these
7	The SI unit of stress is	A. Nm ² B. Nm C. dynesm ⁻¹ D. N
8	Crystalline solids are in the form of:	A. Metals B. lonic compounds C. Ceramics D. Both A and B E. All of these
9	The fractional change in volume per unit increase in pressure is called	A. Pressure coefficient B. Volume coefficient C. Bulk modulus D. Compressibility
10	The curie temperature of iron is	A. 600 C ^o B. 650 C ^o C. 700 C ^o D. 750 C ^o
11	The first superconductor was discovered in	A. 1905 B. 1911 C. 19161 D. 1920
12	When a stress changes the shape, it is called the	A. compressional stress B. tensile stress C. shear stress D. any one of them
13	Polymeric solids have the structure	A. One dimensional B. Two dimensional C. Zero dimension D. Three dimensional
14	The ability of body to return to its original shape is called	A. Elasticity B. Stress C. Strain D. Shear
15	The maintaining the elastic limits of any body, the relation stress to strains is called	A. Hooke's law B. Pascal's law C. Young's law

	D. None of them
Substances which undergo plastic deformation until they break are called:	A. Ductile B. Brittle C. Malleable D. Soft E. Hard
The smallest portion of a crystal lattice that if repeated in three-dimensions will generate the entire lattice is called:	A. Unit cell B. Lattice plane C. Crystal D. None of these
The shape of crystals other than a cube have	A. Right angles B. Not right angles C. Not corners D. None of these
Polymers have specific gravity which is:	A. Low as compared to even the lightest metal B. High as compared to the heaviest metal C. Intermediate D. Any of these E. None of tese
The stress which increase the length in one dimension only is called	A. length stress B. only have compressive stress C. Have both tensile and compression stress D. None of them
	The smallest portion of a crystal lattice that if repeated in three-dimensions will generate the entire lattice is called: The shape of crystals other than a cube have Polymers have specific gravity which is: